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South-Carolina GAZETTE.
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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1769.

From the NORTH BRITON, No. 81.

DECEMBER 24, 1768.

To the NORTH-BRITON.

SIR,

THE unhappy differences, which have long subsisted, and still subsist, between *Great-Britain* and her *American colonies*, must afford a subject of the most melancholy reflection to every one that wishes well to his country. Every state is happy or miserable at home, and respected or despised abroad, in proportion to the harmony or discord that prevail among its several members. The Roman state had long become the object of contempt and derision to the barbarous nations that surrounded it, before it was invaded by their victorious arms; nor did any thing contribute more to the success of these arms, than the spirit of discontent and disaffection to the government, which had unfortunately spread itself through all the different provinces. This spirit of discontent arose in the Roman state, as it ever did and ever must arise in all other states, from the avarice and rapacity of the Great, who employed their whole study and attention in pillaging and oppressing the unhappy people; so that these last, unable to bear the burthens already laid upon them, and dreading every day to be loaded with new ones, chose rather to submit to the mild dominion of the *Huns*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*, than to endure any longer the intolerable tyranny of their old masters.

The same causes must, in all ages, and in all countries, produce the same effects; and Europe in general, and England in particular, seem, from the immense number and weight of their taxes, to be hastening fast towards that period, which preceded the fall of the Roman empire. For where is the necessary or convenience of life in this kingdom, that is not taxed, and taxed almost to the utmost? True it is, we are still free from some odious taxes, to which the Romans were subject. We can still breathe the air, and make our water, without being obliged, as the Romans were, to pay a tax for every breath of air we draw, and every gallon of urine that passes us: two taxes, that must have been extremely oppressive, the first to asthmatic or consumptive people, the second to those who were troubled with a diabetes, or were inclined to tipple.

But though we may still breathe the air, without being taxed for it, yet we are obliged to pay a tax upon our windows, through which the air passes; and if we still retain the privilege of making *water duty-free*; that indulgence is more than counter-ballanced by the heavy duty we pay upon our liquors, before they are so transformed. In a word, we seem to have carried the expedient of taxing to the utmost pitch to which it can be carried; and having drained the veins of the body-politic to such a degree, that we cannot drain them farther, without endangering the life of the unhappy patient, we want to try the same experiment upon the American colonies. These colonies, however, are in no disposition to undergo the operation. They plainly perceive, and, if they will not shut their eyes, they cannot help perceiving, that the English, though they enjoy the shadow of liberty, are now deprived of the substance; and that, by the infinite number and weight of the taxes, they are reduced to a state of absolute slavery under a most petty tyrants.

This melancholy situation of the English must naturally excite the compassion of the Americans, and might, perhaps, induce them to lend a helping hand towards relieving them in their present distresses; but it cannot be supposed to have such an effect upon them, as to make them willing to be involved in the same kind of calamity. And yet that they would be involved in the same kind of calamity, without affording the English any other comfort, than that of having the Americans for their companions in misfortune, they have not the least doubt, should they submit to the taxes lately laid upon them: for they very well know, as well by recent as antient example, that hardly any tax, that has once been imposed, has ever been repealed, or even diminished, but has always increased, and generally furnished pretences for imposing new ones; like the fox in the fable, who, having, by the most earnest and humble entreaties, obtained room to put his head in, soon found means to thrust in his whole body.

Such, I am convinced, are the principal reasons, that have rendered the Americans so extremely averse to be taxed by the authority of the British legislature. It is not so much, I will venture to affirm, an apprehension of thereby losing their constitutional rights, as the fear of being oppressed like their brethren in England; though even what they say in support of their constitutional rights, has more force and solidity in it, than most people imagine.

They say, and with great shew of reason, that when their forefathers settled in the wilds of America, they obtained from the crown the most explicit charters, empowering, as they saw fit, to levy taxes upon themselves: and that no other power has any just right to exercise over them the same kind of authority. It is in vain pretended, that these American charters are no better than the charters granted to corporations in England. The cases are very different. The corporations in England send members to parliament, which cannot, by any means, be said of the Americans.

They likewise say, that, as they are British subjects, they ought to enjoy all the privileges of such subjects; one of the most essential of which is, that none such can be taxed but by his own consent, either given personally, or by his representatives; and that, as they have no representatives in the British parliament, they ought not therefore to be taxed by it. To this it has been answered, that they may have representatives, if they will; and even supposing they should have no representatives, yet is not their condition, in this respect, worse than that of thousands in the island of Great-Britain, who, in their present situation, neither have, nor can have, any share in the election of members of parliament. But the Americans reply, that, considering the vast distance at which they are placed from the seat of government, and a variety of other circumstances, it is impossible for them to have any representatives in the British parliament: and that there is no comparison to be made between the condition of a small, or even a large number of people in Great-Britain, who, in consequence of their being neither freeholders, citizens, nor burghers, have no share in the choice of members of parliament, and that of a whole community, who, though a dependent, are yet a distinct people, and are possessed of a legislature, capable of imposing taxes, and of making all kinds of laws, that are not inconsistent with the laws of England.

They further allege, that, even granting a large part of the inhabitants of Great-Britain are not represented in parliament, yet every member of the legislative body of Great-Britain must pay his share of every tax he imposes upon his fellow-subjects in Great-Britain; whereas the case is quite otherwise with regard to America: he there lays upon the people taxes of which he himself bears not even the smallest share. To this objection I have never yet heard any answer given; and, in truth, it seems to be altogether unanswerable. Passing from matters of right to matters of policy, the Americans argue strongly against the expediency of imposing internal taxes upon them. They have hardly money, they say, to carry on their trade, and still less to pay taxes; and their commerce is so confined and restricted by numerous and severe acts of parliament, that all the wealth they gain by their trade is found ultimately to center in Great Britain.

Sir Robert Walpole too seems to have been of the same opinion; for, when warmly pressed by one of his contemporaries to tax the American colonies, he replied, he would leave that measure to some of his successors, who might be more courageous, and less a friend to trade, than he was. He was glad, he said, to hear that the colonies throve; for he would venture to maintain, that if, in any supposed time, they acquired one or two millions of money, that sum, in a much shorter space, would infallibly find its way to Great-Britain.

But, whatever may be the arguments which the Americans publickly argue against submitting to be taxed by the British legislature, I am firmly persuaded, as I observed above, that their real motive is a well-grounded apprehension, that, should they submit to it, they would come, in time, to be loaded with the same grievous and intolerable burthens, under which, from the rapacity of placemen and pensioners, their unhappy brethren in England are now heavily groaning and almost expiring. The ministry, it seems, having overstocked the revenue with the numerous train of their creatures and dependents, would willingly find out some fresh pasture for the additional herds that are constantly pouring in upon them; who, with hungry looks and lank bellies, may be daily seen in all the avenues about St. James's, praying most fervently for the arrival of that happy time, when they shall be permitted to fatten on the spoils of their country. Meanwhile, they live upon credit with their taylor, their landlord, and the publican, whom they promise, upon their honour, to pay most punctually, whenever they get their places, which they constantly declare, will be in a day or two; and which yet I firmly believe, with regard to the greatest part of them, and sincerely wish with regard to all of them, may be *ad Græcas Calendas*.

The ministry, however, finding it impossible, with all their art and industry, to provide for these expectants in Great-Britain, would gladly quarter them upon the American colonies. But these colonies shew no great inclination to be visited by such ungracious and disagreeable guests. They have too frequently heard of the depredations they have committed in this island, to wish to subject themselves to the like peculation. In a word, some of the Americans describe these licensed banditti in as strong and expressive terms, as if they had beheld all their acts of injustice and rapacity in Great-Britain. This is remarkably the case with one particular gentleman, who, in a letter from Boston to his friend in London, says: "The appointment of a board "of customs, to be supported with large and multiplied salaries, out "of this unprecedented, and, we had almost said, *pilfered revenue*, "is another, and capital grievance, of which we have ample grounds "of complaint. Their commission is purely naval; the enormity and "extent of their powers truly formidable: yet, though so enormous and extensive are their powers the even arbitrary use, or rather abuse of them, we have, for many months past, beheld increasing upon us with consternation. The haughtiness and insolence "of their deportment in office, the state they assume, and the number of their attendants, have given us a lively idea of Eastern monarchy; but not the less irritating from the mortifying reflection, "that all this is upheld by gold and property *cruelly plucked from the* "*very vitals of an impoverished people*. Access even to majesty itself, it "is said, may be easier obtained in Great-Britain, than to the simple "Board of Commissioners for the American plantations in Boston. "Useless and expensive as is this set of crown dependents, their weight "and influence, we imagine, become daily more powerful and extensive, from the creation of a numerous swarm of inferior officers "and placemen under them, who also must all have their respective "stipends and salaries out of the *booty* thus *drained* from the merchant "and the mariner, the farmer and the tradesman."

Such is the opinion, which the Americans entertain of their new revenues and revenue-officers; and is it to be supposed they can give a favourable eye either to the one or to the other, while they paint them both in the most odious colours? In good earnest, the only way to reconcile the Americans to any tax imposed upon them by the British legislature, is to effect a total reformation in the method of imposing and collecting our new taxes, and of distributing the public money. Let all taxes be repealed except such as are absolutely necessary for defraying the expences of government: let the remaining taxes be collected with the utmost frugality, and the money laid out with the most rigid œconomy. Let no taxes be continued or imposed merely with a view to fill the pockets of pensioners and placemen, and find posts and employments for the pimps, parasites, and bastards of *every* profligate minister. And, indeed, it is shrewdly suspected, that this is the case with the present revenue act in America. For it was publickly declared by lord H. in a certain august assembly, that that tax, after defraying the charges of collecting, would not bring in to the government above 8000*l.* a year. I suppose the Americans will pay four times the sum. The five commissioners, besides the perquisites of their places, are to swallow up among them 2500*l.* Let us not employ such an immense number of civil officers in levying our taxes, as, upon a moderate computation, are thought to consume more than goes to the maintenance of our army and navy. Let not our ministers enjoy, some of them four thousand pounds a year, some of them six thousand, some of them eight thousand, some of them ten thousand, and one or two——— *nobody knows what but the happy possessors*. In a word, let government be the noble struggle of patriots, who shall best promote the interest of their country, and no longer the fierce contestion of ———, who shall secure most of the public plunder. Let matters once be put upon this footing, and the Americans, perhaps, may be brought to submit to taxes imposed upon them by the British legislature. Without such a reformation, indeed, we may compel their obedience; but with such a reformation, and such only, can we expect their ready compliance.

After all, however, it is more than probable, that the Americans would not have proceeded to the lengths they have done, in opposing the authority of parliament, had they not been provoked by some bitter and virulent expressions, as well as by some very severe, not to say tyrannical, actions. A minister, when he speaks in his master's name, should never use any but the most mild and moderate terms: if he does otherwise, he at once prostitutes the dignity of his own character, and that of the august personage whom he represents. But the E—l of H———gh, speaking of the circular letter, wrote by the province of Massachusett's-Bay to the other colonies in North-America, says, that it "was a measure of an inflammatory nature; that it tended to cre-"ate unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjustifiable opposition "to the authority of parliament, and to subvert the true principles of "the constitution." He elsewhere calls it "a flagitious attempt to "disturb the public peace," and denominates the gentlemen who wrote it, that is, the representatives of the province, "a desperate "faction."

But the ministers have done worse. Not content with using the most violent and indecent expressions themselves, they have even had the presumption to put them into the mouth of their S———; for, if I rightly remember, in a speech delivered at the meeting of an august assembly, there are some such words as "factious, turbulent, seditious," or the like, applied to the American colonies; words very unsuitable to the occasion, and very unbecoming the great personage who spoke them. A p——— should never seem to be in a passion, when he is addressing the grand council of the nation, or talking publickly of any large body of his subjects. Even of persons engaged in actual rebellion, a wise p——— would express himself with mildness, would probably call them only misguided or deluded people, and wish they might return to a sense of their duty.

I can only recollect one instance somewhat similar to this in the English history; and that is the speech of king Charles the *First* at the dissolution of the parliament in 1628, where his Majesty, amongst a variety of other harsh expressions, branded the leaders of the *lower* house with the appellation of *Vipers*. Lord Clarendon, mentioning this very speech, says, that such asperity of language had never been made use of from the throne to the parliament before that time, even in the most arbitrary reigns, such as that of king Henry the Eighth; and he laments the fatal effects which it had upon the nation.

But the ministry did not confine themselves to words: they proceeded to actions; and their actions unhappily were perfectly of a piece with the severity of their expressions: for upon the assembly of Massachusett's Bay refusing to comply with their arbitrary mandate to rescind a resolution of a former session, they instantly punished it with a dissolution, or political death, though I hope it will soon revive, with fresh life and vigour. In a word, during the whole progress of the present dispute between Great-Britain and her American colonies, and of that jealousy and misunderstanding which are daily gaining ground between the court and the country, the ministry seem industriously to have taken every step which could widen the breach, or inflame the animosity of the contending parties. But these, I doubt not, with other parts of their conduct, will become the subject of enquiry in another place; for, to conclude with the words attributed to E——d B——ke, Esq. I trust they will find this not a complimenting, but an inquisitive, penetrating, and avenging parliament.

I am, Sir, Your's, *M.*

New Advertisements.

For any Port in *Great-Britain*, *Cowes* and the *Markets*, or the *West-Indies*.

The Ship BERWICK;

GEORGE MOORE, Master.

BURTHEN about 800 Barrels of Rice. For Freight apply to said Master, or to

GEORGE-ABBOTT HALL, & Comp.

TWELVE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS to be lett at interest, on good personal security. Enquire of the Printer.

For COWES and the MARKETS;

OR,

For BRISTOL, or PORTUGAL,

The SHIP FLORA,

FRANCIS KELLY, Master.

(Burthen about 650 Barrels of Rice.)

THE Vessel will be clear to take in a Cargo on the 12th instant, March.——For Freight, apply to the said Master, at Elliott's Wharf, or to HENRY LAURENS.

For BRISTOL, directly;

The Brigt. PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

James Taylor, Master.

BURTHEN of the vessel about 600 barrels of RICE—Freight at 60*s.* per ton for Rice, Pitch or Tar;—Deer skins and Indico, at the current freight given for such goods.—Any person inclined to load the whole or part of the said vessel's burthen, may apply to Capt. Taylor, at Mayne's Wharf, or to HENRY LAURENS.

TO BE SOLD, at public Auction, on Tuesday the 11th *day of April next, at the usual place in Charles-Town:*

TWO valuabble TRACTS OF LAND,

in Granville county, on a branch of Coosawhatchie, and about seven miles from the Bridge. One tract contains 300 acres, two hundred of which is rich tupelo swamp intermixed with large cypress trees; the high land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great plenty of yellow pine; it is butting and bounding to the Northeastward part on Mr. James Clark's land, and part on vacant land, and on all other sides on vacant land. The other tract contains 200 acres, about a mile distant from the former, upwards of 150 of which is the same rice swamp as the other, with the same timber, both in the swamp and on the high land; and is butting and bounding to the South-eastward on lands of the late Mrs. Middleton, deceased, to the Northward on Mr. James Clark's land, and on all other sides on vacant land: The lines of both tracts run quite across the swamp, which is near half a mile from side to side. Both of the tracts are inferior to none in the province for corn, rice, indico and lumber, and, with very little trouble, may be made as valuable rice plantations as any whatever, according to the quantity of land.

The purchaser may have a twelve month's credit, paying interest, and giving approved security.

Any person inclinable to purchase either or both of the said tracts, before the day of sale, may have them on very reasonable terms, by applying to Messrs. HARLESTON & BONNEAU, merchants in Charles-Town, in whose hands the plats are to be seen, and may be treated with for the same.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order from His Excellency the Governor, in Council, bearing Date the 8th Instant, directing me to contract with some proper Person or Persons, to supply the Troops now quartered in the Barracks, with the several Necessaries required to be supplied them by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Sixth *Year of His present Majesty's Reign*, viz.

CANDLES, VINEGAR, SALT, small BEER, CYDER or RUM: which Articles are to be charged, agreeable to the Directions of said Act, to the PUBLIC of this Province.

Any Person or Persons willing to furnish the Troops with the above Articles, on Accompt of the Public of this Province, are desired to apply to

BENJAMIN SIMONS, *Commissary-General.*

Feb. 13*th*, 1769.

CADE,

COVERS at Mr. Williamson's plantation, near Rantowle's-bridge, until the first of May, at THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS each Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom; and after that, at Mr. Hutkins's, at Indian-Land, upon the same terms and conditions.—Any mare proving not in foal, shall be covered the following season, *gratis*.

N. B. No Mare will be received without the money.

*** As the proprietor of CADE is desirous of having some *blooded* Mares to the horse, he will admit any number of gentlemen, not exceeding twelve, to send a mare *gratis*, (only paying a Dollar to the Groom) provided the mare sent was got by either *Pharoah*, *Starling*, *Pam*, or *Brutus*, with a certificate from the breeder; the certificate and mare must be sent by the first of April, and not sooner, as the horse is to be carried to the Southward in a month after, as which time it is expected those gentlemen who send mares will take them away, as Mr. Williamson's pasturage is not the best, and the mares might suffer by their neglect in not complying with this request.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER, for *Jan.* 1769.

To the Editor of the POLITICAL REGISTER.

SIR,

I have sent you the following curious and authentic paper, in order to undeceive your readers and the public, with regard to the opinions held in Great Britain of the Americans who, it has been asserted, never disputed, nor ever thought about the Right of taxation till very lately; and that all their arguments and doctrines now made use of, are the novel, and sudden productions of the present time. This paper will put the question of Rights, and the principles upon which it is founded, upon a much earlier date: It is a declaration from the governor and council of Barbadoes, soon after the conquest of that island, during the subsequent civil wars of some of the first settlers who went from England; for it bears date only twenty-seven years after the surrender of that island to the English. I have transcribed it, verbatim et literatim, from the fourth volume of Grey's edition of Neale's History of the Puritans. London printed, 1739. It stands, in the appendix, numbered 18, and seems quite unconnected with any other paper or passage (as far as I have been able to discover) in the work.—Indeed it was an unlikely place to expect to find such a paper.

A Declaration of my Lord Willoughby, Lieutenant-General and Governour of the Barbadoes, and other Caraibis islands; as also, the Council of the island belonging to it; serving in answer to a certaine act, formerly put forth by the parliament of England, the 3d of October, 1650. Translated out of English into Dutch, printed at Rotterdam †. A declaration, published by order of my Lord-Lieutenant General, the 13th of February, 1650-1. The lords of the council and of the assemblie, ‡ *being occasioned*, at the sight of certaine printed papers, intituled, An act, forbidding commerce and traffick with the Barbadoes, Virginia, Bermudas, and Antego.

The lord lieutenant general, together with the lords of this council and assemblie, having carefully read over the said printed papers, and finding them to oppose the freedom safety, and well-being of this island, have thought themselves bound to communicate the same to all inhabitants of this island; as also, their observation and resolution concerning it, and to proceed therein after the best manner; wherefore, they have first of all ordered the same to be read publiquely.

Concerning the above-said act, by which the least capacity may comprehend, how much the inhabitants of this island would be brought into contempt and slavery, if the same be not timely prevented.

First, they alledge, That this island was first setled and inhabited at the charges, and by especial order of the people of England, and therefore ought to be subject to the same nation. It is certain, that we all of us know very well, that wee the present inhabitants of this island, were, and still be that people of England, who, with great danger of our persons, and to our great charge and trouble, have settled this island in its condition, and inhabited the same; and shall wee therefore be subject to the will and command of those who stay at home? Shall wee be bound to the government and lordship of a parliament, in which we have no representatives, or persons chosen by us, for their consent and consent to what might be needful and serviceable to us? As also to oppose and dispute all what should tend to our disadvantage and harme; in truth, this would be a slavery far exceeding all that the English nation hath yet suffered. And we doubt not, but the courage which hath brought us thus far out of our own country, to seek our beings and livelihoods in this wild country, will maintaine us in our freedomes; without which, our lives will be uncomfortable to us.

Secondly, it is alledged, That the inhabitants of this island, have, by cunning and force, usurped a power and government.

If wee, the inhabitants of this island, had been heard what wee could have said for ourselves, this allegation had never been printed; but those who are destined to be slaves, may not enjoy those priviledges; otherwise, we might have said, and testified with a truth, that the government now used amongst us, is the same that hath always been ratified, and doth every way agree with the first settlement and government in these places; and was given us by the same power and authority that New-England hold theirs; against whom the act makes no objection.

And the government here in subjection, is the nearest model of conformity under which our predecessors of the English nation have lived and flourished for above a thousand years. Therefore we conclude, that the rule of reason and discourse is most strangely mistaken, if the continuation and submission to a right, well-setled government, bee judged to be an usurping of a new power; and to the contrarie, the usurpation of a new government be held a continuation of the old.

Thirdly, by the above-said act, All outlandish nations are forbidden to hold any correspondency or traffick with the inhabitants of this island; although all the ancient inhabitants knew very well, how greatly they have been obliged to those of the Low-Countries for their subsistance; and how difficult it would have been for us (without their assistance) ever to have inhabited those places, or to have brought them into order: and wee are yet daily sensible, what necessary comfort they bring to us daily, and that they doe sell their commodities a great deal cheaper then our own nation will doe: but this comfort must be taken from us, by those whose will must be a law to us: but wee declare, that we will never be so unthankful to the Netherlanders, for their former help and assistance, as to deny or forbid them, or any other nation, the freedome of our harbours, and the protection of our laws, by which they may continue (if they please) in all freedome of commerce and traffique with us.

Fourthly. For to perfect and accomplish our intended slavery, and to make our necks pliable for to undergoe the yoake, they got and forbid to our own countrymen, to hold any correspondency, commerce, or traffique with us; nor suffer any to come at us, but such who have obtained particular licenses from some persons who are expressly ordered for that purpose, by whose means it might be brought about, that not other goods or merchandizes shall be brought hither, then such as the licensed persons shall please, and thinke fit to give way to; and that they are to sell the same at such a price, as they shall please to impose upon them, and suffer no other shipps to come hither, but their owne: as likewise, that no inhabitants of this island may send home upon their own account, any island goods from this place; but shall bee as slaves to the companie, who shall have the abovesayd licenses, just as our negroes are to us, and submit to them the whole advantage of our labour and industry.

Wherefore, having rightly considered, we declare, That as we would not be wanting to use all honest means for the obtaining of a continuance of commerce, trade, and good correspondency with our country, for wee will not alienate ourselves from those old heroick virtues of true Englishmen, to neglect our freedoms and priviledges, to which we are borne, to the will and opinion of any one; neither doe wee think our number so contemptible, nor our resolution so weake, as to be forced or perswaded to so ignoble a submission; and we cannot think, that there are any amongst us, whose are soe simple and soe unworthily minded, that they would not rather chuse a noble death, then forsake their ould liberties and priviledges.

† *At this time the Barbadians had great traffic with the Dutch; and this paper intending to the Hollanders was certainly the reason of its being translated into their Language; from which comes this second translation.*

‡ *i. e.* taking occasion.

BOSTON, January 30.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated November the 7th.

"YOUR complaints against G—v. B——d, has fixed him with the resident part of the people: he is to have a pension on the American establishment of £. 2000 paid out of a revenue, raised by a tax on your lawyers, clerks of towns and courts.—Mr. H——son, is to have the government, with a fixed salary of £. 1500 per annum, to be paid out of a revenue raised on your American woollen manufactures.—Mr. Gr——lle told me yesterday, that he should soon have the pleasure of paying his compliments to your American Orator, at a less distance than 1000 leagues; and that the seventeen Resolutions would all have commissions in your Militia, with each highest to any equal to their rank."

New-York, February 6. The following was the state of the poll for the city and county of New-York, omitted in our last, viz.

James De Lancey, Esq;	936
Jacob Walton,	931
John Cruger,	882
James Jauncey,	877
Philip Livingston,	666
John Morin Scott,	648
Peter Van Brugh Livingston,	535
Theodore Van Wyck, Esqrs	518

The four candidates, who had the majority of voices in their favour, (three of whom had remarkable distinguished themselves in the late spirited measures for supporting the rights and liberties of their country, and the other gentlemen, who has always appeared himself a steady friend to its true interest and prosperity) were attended from the City-Hall, by a vast concourse of people, with music playing, and colours displayed; in this manner they proceeded down the broad way, and through the main street to the coffee house, being repeatedly saluted with loud huzzas, and with every other demonstration of joy, that could be shewn upon this happy and interesting occasion.—The brilliant appearance of the ladies at the windows,—The number of principal inhabitants, who graced the procession, and the regularity and good order with which the whole was conducted, exhibited one of the finest and most agreeable sights ever seen in this city.

After closing the poll, the four gentlemen elected, generously gave £. 200. for the benefit of the poor of this city, which was accordingly distributed.

Wednesday last his Excellency our Governor set out for Albany, in his way to Sir William Johnson's.

And the Saturday following Col. George Croghan, set out for Sir William Johnson's also.

We have advice from undoubted authority, That the great packet of bills which were sent to Suffolk county for acceptance about two weeks before the election there, are chiefly sent back *protested*, the remainder were unanimously sentenced to be applied to the only use proper for such papers. The letter of advice which was sent with said bills was not properly directed.

Boston, February 6. Last Monday night about ten o'clock, the large new county goal in this town was discovered to be on fire: The first attention was to preserve the prisoners from perishing; but, by the hurry and consternation of the people, the keys of the several doors were misplaced, whereby they were obliged to have recourse to axes, &c. to break through, which, with the utmost difficulty, was done, and the prisoners pulled through very small passages, their flesh being considerably torn by the iron spikes in the doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two scorched by the fire; one elderly man, who was in the room where the fire first began, was much burnt.—The fire began in an apartment on the middle story, at the Northwest corner of the building, and proceeded with great violence, from one apartment to another, till the whole of the inside of the house was in flames: The thickness of the partitions and doors, made the heat very intense, and the walls and iron bars prevented the water from the engines doing much towards extinguishing the flames: When the fire broke from its confinement thro' the roof, great danger was apprehended from the flames, but there being little wind, by a good providence, it was prevented from spreading: The night was very cold; the firewards exerted themselves the whole time; also the enginemen and the other inhabitants of the town were very vigilant: the officers of the army and navy now here, attended by a number of sailors and soldiers, who were very serviceable in assisting and relieving the inhabitants: About 5 o'clock the fire was got under. Two of the prisoners escaped in the night, the others were secured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's dwelling-house until morning: At ten o'clock, examination was made before several magistrates: It appeared that Mr. Young, the keeper, had been to the goal, as was his practice, to see all safe, about nine in the evening, and saw no appearance of fire: Upon examining the prisoners who were in the room where the fire was first discovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the door of their apartment; accordingly in the evening they put some chips under the door, and set fire to them; they put the shutters to their windows to prevent the light being discovered; the door kept burning two or three hours, till at length, the smoak and heat increased so much, they were obliged to repair to the window at the windward for air, when they gave the alarm.—These matters appearing full against two of them, one a soldier, the other a young lad, who were confined for stealing, they were both hand cuffed, and by Habeas Corpus committed to the goal in Charles-Town.—The loss to the country and town must be great. (*Mass. Gaz.*)

Notwithstanding the account above-mentioned, that the keys were misplaced, the goaler declares that he opened every door with his own hands, excepting the two inner doors of the rooms in the entry where the fire first began, which he could not do by reason of their being in flames, but delivered them to an unknown person, who said he would attempt to open them at the risque of his life, which, however, he could not accomplish; then they proceeded to have recourse to axes, &c. as the account relates.

At the late cry of Fire, a military gentleman was heard to give orders to a soldier or servant, "Go directly to the General and inform "him, that it is no RIOT, but only a Fire."

Last week a man from Weston brought to town and sold, Six Thousand one Hundred and Forty Cocoons or Silk Balls, which he fed from only three mulberry trees.

LONDON, November 30.

IT is whispered that a negociation is on the tapis for restoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their sugar islands, as the most effectual means of securing the dependance of America on the mother country.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated November 18, 1768.

"Our new assembly has met: twenty five members have taken their seats; and the governor yesterday gave a speech, to which an answer is preparing. The measures taken with Boston, do not tend to excite a good spirit in the other colonies; from my soul I wish that unbiassed good men would take the trouble truly to represent the circumstances and temper of the colonists: they have been most grossly abused by misrepresentations. Proper attention and indulgence will all tend to enrich the parent-state, and there is still room for an easy conciliation. A bill of rights for America, such as the British constitution will admit of, would have the most salutary effects. We are represented as rebellious and disaffected, while we *abor some*, and most heartily *despise all*, that are suspected of disaffection or pretended loyalty; and these are not the *native Americans*, but *a people imported* from the *North*."

December 8. Yesterday there was a conference between two great assemblies, which was to be renewed this day.

December 17. The hon. house of commons sat till past one o'clock yesterday morning on affairs of importance, which is the latest that has happened in the course of the present sessions.

December 19. Friday night the house of Lords sat 'till seven o'clock, and the honourable house of commons 'till ten.

December 23. We are assured that Mr. Wilkes's writs of error, that were to have been heard yesterday, were postponed by his own petition, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Serjeant Glynn.

The great Douglas cause so long depending, that was to have been heard the 16th of next month, is postponed to the 17th, on account of hearing the above writs of error.

December 26. According to letters from the Hague, the Dutch will have a formidable naval force ready about the latter end of next spring; for the equipment of which, great diligence is now using in the principal ports of Holland.

January 3. Considerable bets are laid that Mr. Wilkes will be Lord Mayor of London before the expiration of five years.

January 4. It is said that if Mr. Wilkes had not been chosen Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without, Sir William Baker intended to have resigned his gown in favour of the patriot.

January 5. It is said that Mr. Wilkes will be elected Sheriff of this city the first opportunity.

January 7. It having been remarked that the Duke of Gloucester did not visit the public diversions as often as formerly; for which pleasure we receive the information from a correspondent of the first veracity, that it is owing to his Royal Highness being almost incessantly engaged in the military sciences; and that it is thought his Royal Highness has as fine a genius for, and has made as great a progress in, the theoretical knowledge of the art of war, as any Prince or General in Europe.

It is now only a few days above ten months since John Wilkes, Esq; landed in England from France; soon after which he declared himself a candidate for member of parliament for the city of London, where he lost his election; notwithstanding which, he immediately put up for Middlesex, and succeeded: He then surrendered himself to the court of King's-Bench, Westminster, and was committed to the King's-Bench Prison, where he has remained about eight months; and on Monday last the said gentleman was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without: So many remarkable events, so happen to the same person, in so short a space of time, is scarcely to be paralleled in history.

January 9. It is said much displeasure has been taken at some popular proceedings, and the cause of them; and that the most inflexible resentment against the patriot and all his abettors, will be the consequence.

January 10. It is given out, that some changes in his Majesty's principal governments in North-America will soon take place.

A morning paper says, by letters from St. Christopher's, they are assured, that the assembly have voted 500 Johannesses of 17*l.* 18*s.* each, as a present to John Wilkes, Esquire.

January 11. We hear the ensuing summer will be chiefly employed by the heads of the several departments in the army and navy, in taking a survey of all the garisons and land forces of this kingdom, and a thorough inspection into the state of the royal navy.

A proposal is on foot for introducing the practice of fattening hogs for the service of the royal navy with Indian corn, or maize, instead of feeding them with grains and wash from the malt distilleries, which, if adopted by contractors, must be of great utility to the seafaring part of mankind in government service; since it is well known there is not a finer grain for that purpose, and it being imported from our colonies at a very cheap rate.

January 13. Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a cabinet-council, which did not break up till past 4 o'clock.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 9.

IT has been intimated, in letters from London, by Captain Simblett, that the Colonies may, without much difficulty, obtain a repeal of the late Revenue-Acts, if their assemblies will petition anew, and not dispute that their constituents are liable to be taxed by *two distinct legislatures*—which will never be the case, while there is an American who sets a proper value upon the Rights and Privileges derived from the British constitution.

The inhabitants of Charles-Town have testified their approbation of the conduct of their former Members, by re-choosing them all, at the General Election which ended on Thursday last, viz.

Christopher Gadsden,
Henry Laurens,
Charles Pinckney,
} Esqrs. *for St. Philip's Parish.*

Benjamin Dart,
Thomas Savage,
John Lloyd,
} Esqrs. *for St. Michael's.*

And we hear, that the following Gentlemen have been elected in the Country, viz.

John Rutledge,
John Poaug,
} Esqrs. *for Christ-Church.*

John Mackenzie,
John Parker,
Benjamin Heger,
} *Esqrs.* for St. James's, Goose-Creek.

William Scott,
George Shead,
William Cattell,
} Esqrs. *for St. Andrew's.*

David Oliphant,
Richard Waring,
} Esqrs. *for St. George's, Dorchester.*

Peter Manigault,
John Huger,
Robert Quash, jun.
} Esqrs. *for St. Thomas & St. Denis.*

Benjamin Elliott,
Charles Elliott,
Archibald Stenyarne.
} Esqrs. *for St. Paul's.*

David Graeme,
Thomas Smith, jun.
John Parker,
} *Esqrs.* for St. John's, Colleton County.

Isaac Porcher, Esq; for St. Stephen's.

William Roper,
Thomas Smith, of Br. St.
} *Esqrs.* for St. Helena.

Rawlins Lowndes,
James Parsons,
James Reid,
William Skirving, jun.
} Esqrs. *for St. Bartholomew's.*

It is said, that a gentleman of great property, integrity, and ability, now resident amongst us, will shortly be appointed Chief-Justice of this province.

Last Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock a most melancholy accident happened here, viz. A sailing boat returning from Hobcaw, in which were Capt. George Higgins of the Snow Portland, Mr. Thomas Coleman, upholsterer, Mr. John Hill, (who lived at Mr. Paul Townsend's) Mr. Thomas Gunter, an apprentice to Capt. Higgins, two negro men, and a negro boy, by some mismanagement in a sudden squall of wind, filled, and sunk, off Capt. Gadsden's wharf, whereby Capt. Higgins, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Hill, and one of the negro men lost their lives. The rest were with some difficulty saved, as they drove by some vessels in the stream before the town. Neither the boat, nor any of the drowned have yet been found. The unfortunate Capt. Higgins, who had been married only three weeks before this catastrophe, is particularly regretted.

Last Monday morning died, John Cattell, Esq; of Wampee-Savannah, Captain of the St. George's troop of horse.

The Friendship, Ash, from Southampton, is arrived at George-Town; and the Jenny, Heggett, sailed from thence for Poole.

New Advertisements.

MR. VALTON's SUBSCRIPTION-CONCERT, advertised to be performed at Mr. Dillon's on Thursday next the 15th Instant, is unavoidably postponed 'till Wednesday the 5th of April next.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. VALTON, in Beresford's Alley.

TO BE SOLD, at Mrs. *Wragg*'s Wharf,
A choice Parcel of *Musquito-Shore*
MAHOGANY,
In Logs, from 18 to 48 Inches square. Apply to
THOMAS TURNER.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,
On Tuesday the 22th of March, inst. if a fair day, if not, the next fair day afterwards, at the house of the Subscriber in Jacksonsborough:
ALL the personal estate of ADAM CULLIATTE, deceased, consisting of a parcel of very valuable SLAVES; amongst whom are, an extraordinary good carpenter, sawyers, house-wenches, handy boys and girls, used to attend about a house, and the rest field slaves; a small stock of cattle, horses, and hogs, household goods, &c. *Also,*

A PLANTATION on the Round O road, about six miles from Jacksonsborough, containing 159 acres; about one-third whereof is good rice land, the rest fit for corn and indico, inferior to no land thereabouts, the whole under good fence, with proper buildings thereon. *Also,*

Seventy acres of extraordinary good PINE BARREN, upon the Horse Shoe road, about a mile and an half from Jacksonsborough. *And also,*

Three LOTTS of LAND in Jacksonsborough, on King-street, known in the plan thereof by the numbers 58, 59, and 70.

The conditions are, all sums under £. 20 to be cash, and for all above, twelve months credit will be given, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate, by bond, note or account, are desired to take notice, that unless the same be discharged by the first of June next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for immediately, without distinction.

MARY CULLIATTE, *Acting Executrix.*

Daniel Bourdeaux,

Has lately imported, FOR SALE, at his Store in Tradd Street
CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogshead or quarter-cask;—Northward distilled ditto, by the like quantity;—Haynes's double BEER, in whole and half barrels;—superfine FLOUR; Ship and Butter BISKET;—BAR IRON, and some excellent CASTILE SOAP, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

Timothy's Marine List.

March	Cleared at Charles-Town,	*From*
3d.	Ship Jemima, James Farquhar,	London
	Ship Britannia, James Kerr,	Glasgow
4th.	Sloop Montague, Hinton Todd,	Jamaica
	Sloop Maria, Thomas Blundell,	St. Mary's, Scilly
6th.	Sloop Montague, Samuel Wright,	Bay of Honduras
	Sloop Mary, John Rogers,	Bay of Honduras
	Sloop Dolphin, Richard Harris,	New-London
March	Sailed,	*For*
3d.	Schooner Broughton-Island Packet, Peter Bishop,	St. Auguſtine
5th.	Ship Rose-Island, Richard Brewer,	Cowes
	Ship Orangefield, James Morris,	Barcelona
	Ship Hope, John Robertson,	New-Providence
	Ship Live Oak, Andrew Landberry,	Briſtol
	Ship Reynolds, Jaſper Hawkins,	Cowes
	Ship St. Helena, George Arthur,	Briſtol
	Sloop Frugality, John Burrows,	Georgia
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Sloop Elizabeth & Mary, John Mathelin,	St. Croix
7th.	Brigantine Induſtry, David Kenney,	Georgia
9th.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Ship Three Brothers, John Wheatfield,	Cowes
	Ship James, John Trenham,	Cape Fear
	Ship Nancy, Cornelius Donovan,	Lisbon
	Ship Hunter, William Hunter,	London
	Snow Verney, Francis Forde,	Virga
	Snow Chorley, Henry Marſhal,	Barbadoes
	Brigt. Harriett, Charles Dawſon,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Jolliff, William Bound,	Poole
	Schooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Schooner Sunflower, Edward Bacon,	Briſtol
	Schooner William, Richard Cox,	Salem
	Sloop Dove, George Luſher,	St. Chriſtophers
	Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Coddington,	Rhode-Iſland
	Sloop Charles-Town, John Lesycraft,	St. Chriſtophers
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	Dominica
	Sloop Induſtry, Spencer Ripley,	North-Carolina
	May ſail betwixt this and our next.	*For*
	Ship Charming Sally, Peter Rainier,	Barcelona
	Snow Reſolution, Charles Chevalier,	Liſbon
	Brigantine Jane, John Smith,	Leith
	Brigantine Good-Intent, George Gould,	Cadiz
	Brigantine Olive, James Reid,	Dominica
	Schooner William, David Brace,	Cadiz
	Schooner Palmer, William Williams,	St. Euſtatius
	Sloop Penſacola Packet, William Rogers,	Penſacola
	Sloop Sea-flower, William Tatem,	St. Chriſtophers
	Sloop Roby, John Earle,	Barbadoes
	Sloop Nancy, James Rogers,	Antigua
	Sloop Three Sallys, Peter Simon,	Rhode-Iſland
	Entered out, and loading.	*For*
	Ship Mary, John Spurrier,	Goſport
	Ship Jemima, James Farquhar,	Cowes
	Ship Little-Carpenter, Richard Maitland,	London
	Ship Berwick, George Moore,	Cowes
	Snow Portland,	London
	Hermaphrodite Barſey, John Laſeuer,	London
	Brigantine Pompey, Jeſſe Smith,	Hull
	Other Veſſels in Port.	
	His Majeſty's Packet-Boat *Sandwich*, Capt. *Sam. Ayres*,	Falmouth
	Ship Britiſh King, George Hawkins Goldſmith,	Cowes
	Ship Peter & Anne, Joſeph Brown,	
	Ship Dolphin, Henry Simblett,	London
	Ship Achilles, John Walker,	
	Ship Conſtant Friend, Thomas Alcock,	
	Ship America, William Coombes,	London
	Ship Lady Stawell, Anthony Fortune,	
	Ship Pitt, John Laſſy,	Briſtol
	Ship Flora, Francis Kelly,	
	Snow Freeholder, Iſaac Morvil,	Tortola
	Brigantine Philadelphia Packet, William Coward,	
	Brigantine Ruby, Thomas Bragg,	Barbadoes
	Brigantine Hawke, George Beſt,	
	Brigantine Philadelphia Packet, James Taylor,	Briſtol
	Brigantine Hercules, John Hatter,	
	Brigantine Ranger, William Pickles,	North-Carolina
	Brigantine Society, John Wells,	
	Sloop Two Brothers, William Connor,	
	Sloop Dolphin, John Wheaton,	Hiſpaniola
	Arrivals from this Port.	*At*
Ship William, Samuel Chace		*Jamaica*
Ship St George, Collin M'Alpine,		*Ditto*
Sloop Jamaica Packet Francis Dickinſon,		*Ditto*
Schooner William, John Jewer,		*Bay of Honduras*

Account of RICE exported from CHARLES-TOWN, ſince the 10th of *October*, 1768.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To London,	8095	Falmouth,	429
Briſtol,	4657½	Liverpool,	395½
Goſport,	3542½	Milford,	793
Cowes,	24,820½	Poole,	1931½
Dunbar,	617½		
Total to Ports in Great Britain,		46,193	Barrels.
To Liſbon,	12,928½	Figueras,	574½
Oporto,	4443	Cadiz,	919
Vigo,	1091½	Viana,	805
Barcelona,	707		
Total to the Southward of Cape-Finiſter,		21,463½	Barrels.
To Antigua,	1230	Jamaica,	1248
Anguilla,	60	New-Providence,	38
Barbadoes,	666	St. Chriſtophers,	2,253
Dominica,	621½	St. Vincent,	53
Grenada,	382		
Total to Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,		6,551	Barrels.
To Martinique,	77	St. Euſtatius,	531½
St. Croix,	485	Hiſpaniola,	52
Total to Foreign Weſt India Iſlands,		1,345½	Barrels.
To Boſton,	336	New-York,	718
Nantucket	82	Philadelphia,	630½
Salem	40	Eaſt-Florida,	136
Rhode-Iſland,	218		
Total to Ports on this Continent		2,162½	Barrels.
Total of Rice exported to March 9th inclusive,		77,521	Barrels.

New Advertiſements.

ALEXANDER GILLON,

Has juſt imported in the Sloop MEARS, THOMAS BLUNDELL, *Maſter, from* HOLLAND *and* SCILLY:

LINSEED Oil, at 22*s* 6*d*. per gallon, by the caſk of 40 gallons, and 25*s* per ſingle gallon; beſt vermilion, at 40*s*. per lb; brimſtone, three gallon-jugs, at 3*l*. 5*s*. per dozen; empty caſes, from 42 to 45 gallons, bottles of all ſizes for ditto; trap cages, that ſett themſelves; breeding and common bird cages; wooden ſhoes, at 10*s*. a pair; beſt long and ſhort Dutch pipes; very handſome Delft diſhes and plates; cloſe-ſtools, at 40*s*. each; hearth tiles ten inches ſquare; chimney tiles; beſt French horns, at 16*l*. a pair; a compleat aſſortment of SHIP CHANDELRY; which, with ſundry goods imported lately, will be ſold very cheap, at his ſtore in Broad-ſtreet:—Alſo Madera and Vidonia Wines, by the pipe or quarter caſk, Rheniſh, Malmſey, Frontiniac, Mountain, and Claret, by the dozen.

A SLOOP, of about 70 tons, to be let out on freight, for any of the *Weſt India Iſlands*, or any Port on this Continent.

WANTED, as Apprentices to a Merchant, one or two YOUTHS, of ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious characters, and of good reputable families. Enquire of the printer.

The PARTNERSHIP of GODFREY & GADSDEN,

Expiring with the preſent Year,

THEY return their thanks to their FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS for their favours received, and being under a neceſſity of cloſing their concerns as ſoon as poſſible, they will be additionally obliged to thoſe indebted to them, to diſcharge the ſame this crop, that they may be enabled to ſettle the demands that may be againſt the copartnerſhip: And, as there is a very large amount of debts in open accompts, that have been long ſtanding, they muſt inſiſt on the ſame being paid, or otherwiſe ſettled to their ſatisfaction, as a neglect of ſo reaſonable a demand, will be attended with diſagreeable conſequences.

Rice, Deer-Skins and Indico, ſuch as we ſhall approve of, will be taken in payment, at the market price, if offered to us on its arrival in Charles Town. [tf.]

December 14th, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered upon the firſt day of April next)

THE Lot, Stores and Wharf, in George Town, now occupied by Meſſrs. Godfrey & Gadſden, being in the beſt ſituation for trade. Alſo three other Lots, adjoining. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

THOMAS GADSDEN,

Begs leave to acquaint his FRIENDS, that lately favoured him with their cuſtom and aſſiſtance, when in partnerſhip with Mr. GODFREY,

THAT he intends to carry on buſineſs in his own name alone, after the cloſe of this year, and will therefore be obliged to them for a CONTINUANCE of their FAVOURS, as he will endavour to keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of ſuch GOODS as are uſually imported into this province, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates:——Among thoſe on hand, he has printed Linens and Cottons, at 10*d* and 13/9 per yard, alſo a great variety of LINEN DRAPERY GOODS, at *Nine* for *One*, CASH, by the piece or quantity.

Rice, Deer-Skins, and Indico (ſuch as he may approve of) will always be taken, at the market price, in payment of accompts.

☞ WHO is in want of a good, clean, and orderly COOK, on hire, or to purchaſe.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Having taken a convenient SHOP, on Mr. *Charles Elliott's* Wharf:

ACQUAINTS all his FRIENDS, MERCHANTS, SHIP MASTERS, PLANTERS, and others, that may have occaſion for any kind of BLACKSMITH's WORK, that they may depend upon the ſame being done, at *his* Shop, exactly agreeable to directions, with the greateſt diſpatch, and upon reaſonable terms; and that all favours conferred upon him will be thankfully acknowledged.

Advertiſements.

A Very good new CHAIR-HOUSE and STABLE, and a new STABLE with ſtalls for two horſes, TO BE LETT, by WILLIAM BURROWS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the CANAL, at the upper end of Broad ſtreet, the following MATERIALS, to be delivered on the ſpot, viz.

3,500 Palmetto Poſts, twelve feet long.
200 ditto, ten feet long.
9,600 feet of good Pine Timber, clear of ſap, 12 inches by 12.
8000 feet of two-inch Pine Plank, clear of ſap.
20,000 feet of Pine Logs, any length above 30 feet, 10 or 12 inches diameter.
200 Pine Piles, twenty-one feet long.
1000 ditto, from ten to twelve feet long.

Any perſon willing to ſupply the above MATERIALS may apply to WILLIAM KELSEY, HERCULES HALL.

TO BE LETT ON FREIGHT,

For any Port in *England*, *Cowes* and the *Markets*, *Spain* or *Portugal*,

THE SHIP CONSTANT FRIEND, THOMAS ALCOCK, Maſter.

(Carries about 650 Barrels of Rice.)

FOR Freight or Paſſage, having good Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter, or MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

For LONDON,

(To Sail in all this Month)

THE SHIP UNION,

WILLIAM COOMBES, Maſter.

FOR Freight of Rice, Indico, Deer-ſkins, or Paſſage, (having moſt excellent Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Elliott's Wharf, JOHN GORDON, or ANDREW LORD.

For BARBADOS,

(To ſail the 20th Inſtant)

THE BRIGANTINE RUBY, THOMAS BRAGG, Maſter.

FOR Freight, apply to JAMES GRAHAM, & Comp.

RUTH JOHNSON,

Widow of the late Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, *School-Maſter.*

HAVING taken a convenient Houſe in Church-ſtreet (almoſt oppoſite to Capt. Owen Roberts) which is both airy and cool in Summer, and warm in Winter; has opened a SCHOOL there, where is taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETICK, and all kinds of NEEDLE-WORK. She takes this method to ſolicit the countenance and ſupport of her late Huſband's Friends, of which ſhe hopes not to prove unworthy;——and will take in a few Scholars as Day-Boarders.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS a WET NURSE; a White Woman of a good Character. None need apply that cannot bring a good Recommendation. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, on Thurſday the 30th of March inſt. at the plantation where Captain JAMES GRAHAM *lately lived, at the Round O;*

A PARCEL of very valuable SLAVES; moſt of them this country born; amongſt whom are a good cooper, very good waſhers and ironers, a very valuable wheeling-man; alſo a parcel of very valuable houſhold goods and furniture, a very good chaiſe horſe, together with many other horſes of value, cattle, goats, plantation tools, &c. belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Captain James Graham, deceaſed.

The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to find in accompts of their demands properly atteſted, on or before the day of ſale;—and thoſe indebted thereto, to make immediate payment to STEPHEN FORD, JOHN LIDDELL, Executors.

THE Subſcriber, intending to remove into *Georgia*, WILL SELL at public Vendue, and at his Houſe, on MONDAY the 22d inſtant.

THE Plantation whereon he now lives, in St. George's pariſh, containing 360 acres, and another adjoining thereto, containing 400 acres, inferior to none in the province for rice, indico, &c. with a good dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary buildings on each, and ſo well known as to need no further deſcription or recommendation: Both plantations may be entered on immediately, and are in proper order for making a crop the preſent year.

Alſo, a Tract of 300 acres of LAND, at Beach-Hill, in St. Paul's pariſh.

The conditions of ſale: One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the other half on the 1ſt of January next, the purchaſer giving approved ſecurity.

Whoever may be inclined to purchaſe before the above-mentioned day, may apply to GEORGE EVANS.

TO BE SOLD, in Charles Town, on Monday the 23d of March inſtant

ABOUT FIFTY PRIME SLAVES:

BEING picked out of three large cargoes lately arrived from the Coaſt, and brought here in the Brigantine Ruby, Capt. Bragg, from Barbadoes, by JAMES GRAHAM, & Comp.

TO BE PUBLICLY SOLD,

at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, near Charles Town on Thurſday the 23d of March, inſt. in the forenoon, if a fair day, if not the next fair day after;

UPWARDS OF FIFTY VERY VALUABLE YOUNG SLAVES,

(Moſtly this Country born)

BELONGING to the eſtate of William Middleton, Eſq; deceaſed, amongſt whom are carpenters, coopers, ſawyers, cooks and waſhers, AND,

On Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at the plantation at Alhopee belonging to the ſaid eſtate WILL ALSO BE SOLD for ready money

A Stock of cattle and ſheep, ſome houſehold goods and furniture, a parcel of aſſorted lumber, corn, plantation tools, &c. &c.

The purchaſers of the negroes to pay one half of the purchaſe money in three months, if required, and the other half in twelve months from the day of ſale, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity, to BENJAMIN GUERARD, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE LETT, *(and may be entered on the 25th of this Month)*

A Convenient TENEMENT in Queen Street, at preſent occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN WEBB. Inquire of PETER BACOT.

March 19th, 1769.

LOST, a green Silk PURSE, with 4 or 5 Guineas, a half Guinea, a Joe, and ſome ſmall ſilver therein, alſo a pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons, with I L engraved in a Cypher. Whoever will deliver the ſame to me, on board the Ship *Liberty*, at *Mott's* Wharf, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, from JOHN LASLEY.

FOUND in Broad ſtreet, A GARNET HOOP-RING. The Owner may have it, on proper Application to SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

THE anniverſary meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, (being Tueſday in Eaſter Week) at the houſe of Mr. *Richard Poinſett* in Charles Town, where the Members are deſired to attend, preciſely at Nine o'Clock in the forenoon.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid Society for Intereſt, are deſired to pay the ſame before the ſaid meeting.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

TRAVELLER

COVERS this ſeaſon at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's plantation, who d[ec]d. Lewis Mottet lately lived, at Goose-Creek, from the 25th of March until the 25th of May, and at Mr. Charles Jones's plantation at the Horſe Shoe, from the 25th of June the reſt of the ſeaſon, at FIFTEEN POUNDS each Mare, and Twenty Shillings to the Groom.

Traveller is eſteemed as proper a Stallion for a uſeful breed as any in the province, being *ſeven-eighths* of the race breed, full fifteen hands high, good Bone, very active, and ſucceſsful in getting Colts.

N. B. No Mares will be covered without the money is firſt paid.

☞ And, as the Horſe will be gone from Goose-Creek before the 25th of June, I could wiſh thoſe Gentlemen that ſends Mares, would ſend them before he is removed, to ſee them tried, as I am deſirous to give all the ſatisfaction poſſible. Should any of the Mares not take him at all, as is the caſe ſome times, the money ſhall be returned; or ſhould it appear, that any Mares are not ſtanded before he goes from Goose-Creek, and does not prove with foal, they may be ſent the next ſeaſon, *Gratis*. THOMAS NIGHTINGALE.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 700 acres, ſituated on the South ſide of Pon-pon-river, butting and bounding, at the time of the grant, on lands of Samuel Wood-ward, Eſq; there being between 4 and 500 acres of good rice ſwamp, the remainder is good for corn or indico. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe (before any other) may treat with me, at Meſſrs. *Peter Leger*, & Co's. Merchants, in Charles-Town. tf. EDWARD LEGER, Junr.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

IS framing a very long WHARF or KEY, at the North End of the Town, between 8 and 900 Feet in Length (from North to South) on the River, at the End whereof any Ship that comes over the Bar may lie, from one End to the other, fully loaded, and hawl off at any Time of Tide; and will be much obliged to Gentlemen *any Way concerned in Veſſels*, for their BALLAST, delivered at ſaid Wharf, where there is every neceſſary Convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt Diſpatch.

N. B. *Ten or a Dozen large Veſſels can be diſcharged together, very readily and conveniently.*

ROGER CHAMPNEYS,

INTENDS TO FOLLOW THE BUSINESS OF

VENDUE MASTER,

AND will be obliged to his FRIENDS that may pleaſe to employ him in that branch; alſo in the

FACTORAGE BUSINESS,

which he intends likewiſe to follow, and has a convenient ſtore on his Brother's wharf for carrying on the ſame.

Where may be had *Jamaica, Weſt-India* and *Northward RUM*, and *Madera WINE*, by the quarter caſk, or any quantity, not leſs than three gallons, for caſh, or three months credit.

Orders from Town or Country, will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE,

Acquaints his Friends, that he has juſt imported, in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from* LONDON:

A neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS;

WHICH, he aſſures his cuſtomers, he ſhall diſpoſe of on the LOWEST TERMS:—And, as he took a great care in the choice of them, hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who will favour him with their cuſtom.

Exceeding good OSNABRUGS, at 3/6 a yard, for *caſh*.

TO BE SOLD, by

EDWARD LIGHTWOOD,

In TRADD-STREET, CHARLES-TOWN.

A TRACT OF LAND, near George-Town, Winyaw, containing 600 acres, butting and bounding to the South-weſt and South-eaſt on Mr. Law's land, and to the North-weſt and North-eaſt on lands belonging to John Green, and Eliſha Screven:—Theſe lands were the property of Mr. Daniel Laroche, and ſold to Edward Lightwood, in whoſe hands are the titles.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. GEORGE SEAMAN, deceaſed, by bond, note or otherwiſe, are requeſted to call and diſcharge or ſettle the ſame, eſpecially thoſe who are in arrears for intereſt;—and thoſe who have any demands, to ſend them in.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} *Executors.*

The HOUSE wherein the ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, is to be lett, and may be entered upon immediately. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may apply to Mr. JOHN ROSE. [3m.]

TO BE SOLD, *At public Vendue,*

At the uſual place in Charles Town, on Tueſday the 21ſt of March inſt, together or ſeparate:

TWO LOTS OF LAND in Anſonborough, near Mrs. Guignard's, each containing 62 feet in front, and 318 in depth, having a fine Southerly front. Credit will be given 'till the firſt of January, 1770, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required. ALSO,

A Plantation or Tract of LAND, in St. John's pariſh, Berkley-County, known by the name of the CRAWL, containing 927 acres, good for corn, rice, or indico, pleaſantly ſituated, about 25 miles from Charles-Town, adjoining lands of Sir John Colleton, and the the eſtate of Alexander Brewerton, Eſq; &c. One or two years credit will be given, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required.

And, on Thurſday the 23d of March, at the Plantation of the Subſcriber, at Gooſe-Creek:

THE ſaid PLANTATION, containing 927 acres, more or leſs; 100 acres of which is as good tupelow ſwamp as moſt in the province, the reſt good oak, hickory and pine land, whereon is an exceeding good two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, genteelly fitted up, with every convenient out-building neceſſary on a plantation, moſt of which are lately built.

Likewiſe, all his Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of every neceſſary and convenient article, great part of which are almoſt new, cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, &c.——The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; if that day ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day after. Any perſon inclinable to treat for any of the lands before the day of ſale, may apply to JOHN CHANNING.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

AT a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 14th of February, 1769, *John Milner, George Blake, Henry Rawnſell, Samuel Richbourgh* and *Elias Ball*, ſen. being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as Jurors, made default, and were noted for non-appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the ſum of *Five Pounds* Proclamation-money each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient excuſes upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the firſt Tueſday in April next.

Pleas Office, Feb. 17, 1769. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave the province in the Spring, WILL SELL

THE HOUSE in which he now reſides, in Anſonſborough, being the ſame ſometime occupied by the late Chief-Juſtice Shinner: The land belonging to it meaſures 160 feet in front on the Broad-road, and 200 feet in depth on George-ſtreet; the ſituation is known to be pleaſant, and the building commodious.

He will alſo ſell, A LOTT of LAND, joining the above on the South, 80 feet in front, and 200 in depth.——For further particulars, enquire of DANIEL LEGARE, jun. JOSIAH SMITH, jun. or

JONATHAN BADGER.

To be Sold, Cheap.

ALL ſorts of ready made ox-cart, horſe-cart, and chair WHEELS. Enquire of JOHN LAMPUT, oppoſite Mrs. Logan, and William Moultrie, Eſq; on Trott's-Point.

MICHAEL ROGERS informs me of a ſtrayed mouſe-coloured GELDING, between nine and ten years old, and about 13 hands hands high, branded on the near buttock E; he has a few grey hairs on his forehead, and appears to be a cart horſe by marks of gear on his breaſt. The owner muſt prove his or her property, before ANDREW LEITCH, J. P.

St. Paul's Pariſh, February 22, 1769.

SALES by the Provoſt-Marſhal.

On TUESDAY the 14th of March next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town:

NINE valuable NEGROES,—late the property of John Harvey:——Likewiſe, three valuable NEGROES, two rowing CANOWS, &c.—late the property of Nathaniel Blundell, and ſold by order of court, under the Attachment-Act, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

On TUESDAY the 14th of March next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. William Flynn, in George Town:

ALL thoſe valuable PLANTATIONS or TRACTS of LAND, formerly adverriſed in Mr. Wells, and Mr. Timothy's Gazettes of January laſt. The conditions of the ſale, about *Three Thouſand Pounds* of the purchaſe money to be paid on the titles being made; and credit for the remainder until the firſt day of January 1770, giving approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of ſale; the ſaid lands being late the property of ELIAS FOISSIN, Eſq; deceaſed, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

Alſo, a TRACT of LAND, containing 110 acres, on Black river, butting and bounding to the Southward on ſaid river, Eaſtward on Mr. ——— land, and Weſtward on Mr. John Boggs land; late the property of ANDREW JOHNSTON, deceaſed, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, P.M.

On TUESDAY the 21ſt day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the uſual place in Charles Town:

A PLANTATION OR TRACT OF LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate, lying and being in Colleton county, in the province aforeſaid, butting and bounding Northwardly on Sarah Chamberlain's land, and all other ſides by land vacant at the time of the grant; late belonging to the eſtate of JOHN WHITFIELD, deceaſed, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provoſt-Marſhal.*

Jonathan Sazazin,

JEWELLER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED, *In the Heart of Oak, Captain Gunn, from* LONDON:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY & PLATE;

Conſiſting of the following Articles, viz.

TANKARDS, coffee pots, waiters, punch bowls, ladles and ſtrainers, ſugar diſhes, tea and cream pots, caſtors in ſilver and wood frames, table, tea ſpoons and ladles, ſwords and cutteaus, ſilk and morocco ſword belts of all kinds, green handle knives and forks in ſhagreen caſes, ſpare ſhagreen caſes, double flint glaſs candleſticks, womens and mens ſtone ſh e, knee and ſtock buckles, from £. 5 to £. 70 a pair, of a variety of patterns, and the neweſt faſhion, diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, opal, marcaſite, garnet, paſte and pearl necklaces, ear and finger rings, with aigrets ſprigs and pins, plain Tortoiſe ſhell and jewelled combs, ivory and pearl fiſh and counters, and every article in the JEWELLERY and SILVER-SMITHS WAY, may be had at his Shop, at as low an advance as any ever yet ſold in the province, and for caſh, as cheap as may be bought in the Retail Shops in London.

All kinds of JEWELLERY & SILVERSMITHS WORK done at ſaid ſhop, as uſual, in the neateſt manner, and with the quickeſt diſpatch.—— Where moſt Money is given for Old Plate and Jewels.

N. B. Silverſmiths forging and planiſhing hammers, and moſt kind of Silverſmiths Tools, ſold as above.

CENTINEL.

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT Mr. *John Gibbes's* plantation (late Doctor *Murray's*) about two miles from Charles-Town, at *FIVE POUNDS* ſterling each mare, and one Dollar to the Groom.

No Mare will be received ſooner than the firſt of April—The Money to be ſent, and an order from the owner.

Good paſturage for the Mares, and great care will be taken of them.

N. B. CENTINEL will have the ſame *Black Groom* who formerly took care of him.

SHADOW,

HAVING now proved himſelf a *capital* HORSE, as well by his performance as by an authentic pedigree, to be ſeen in the hands of the Subſcriber, WILL COVER this ſeaſon, at *Walnut-Hill* Farm, near *Dorcheſter*, at FIVE POUNDS ſterling each Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom.

He only covers *twenty* this year; and thoſe Gentlemen who ſpeak firſt, will have the preference.

Mares not to be ſent ſooner than the 10th of April; and none covered without the money being firſt paid.

N. B. Good Summer Paſture for Mares, and great care will be taken of them. THOMAS NIGHTINGALE.

JAMES McCALL,

Has imported, in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Taylor, from BRISTOL:

A ſmall Aſſortment of GOODS;

Conſiſting of many USEFUL ARTICLES:—Which are to be ſold at a moderate profit, at his Store in Tradd-ſtreet.

A genteel DINING-ROOM,

FURNISHED or unfurniſhed, TO BE LETT, and two other ROOMS.—Enquire of the Printer.

RUN AWAY, 20th of February 1769, a very black Angola NEGRO MAN named JACK, about 16 years old, with his country marks on his forehead and each temple; had on a blue negro cloth trowſers and ſtriped waiſtcoat, and jacket without ſleeves; ſuppoſed to be harboured at Mr. Pike's place up the Path, where he had a wife. THREE POUNDS reward will be paid to whoever delivers him to the warden of the work-houſe, or to me, and FIFTY POUNDS on information of any white perſon's harbouring him, to be paid on conviction, by ELEANOR PAYNE.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber,

A NEGRO FELLOW, named NED, formerly the property of Mr. Gray. Whoever will deliver him to the warden of the work-houſe, or to me at my plantation in St. Thomas's, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward,—and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any perſon that can inform of his being harboured by any white perſon, on conviction of the offender, or if harboured by a negro TWENTY POUNDS will be given to the informer, on conviction. ISAAC HUGER,

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

WANTS TO HIRE, FOR SIX MONTHS.

TWELVE ſtrong able-bodied COUNTRY NEGROES, who can handle the Spade very dextrouſly, and can be recommended as quiet and orderly Fellows; for whom he will allow very good Wages.

N. B. He will find them in Tools and Proviſions.

THE Subſcriber, being deſirous to contribute his Mite towards encouraging *American Manufactures*, will give a good Price for as much HOME-SPUN CLOTH as will make him a Suit or Two of Cloaths. JOHN PRUE.

February 23d, 1769.

TO BE LETT, for a Term of Years, to commence the firſt Day of *June* next:

THE WHARF and STORES on the Bay, now occupied by Mr. THOMAS LEGARE.—— Enquire of DAVID GRÆME.

WHEREAS we now find (from ſundry loſſes in our trade at George-Town) that we cannot fully pay all our debts, and, being deſirous to do ſtrict juſtice, ſo far as is in our power, putting all perſons that we are indebted to on a footing; do hereby requeſt a meeting of all our creditors, in Charles-Town, at Mr. Dillon's, on Wedneſday the 5th day of April next, in order to determine on ſome plan for ſecuring to them a proportion of their ſeveral demands on us, ſo far as can then be done and in our power to do: And, in the mean time, we deſire that our ſeveral creditors will furniſh us with a ſtate of their demands.——And, that all perſons indebted to us, will immediately pay or ſettle the ſame, the better to enable us to ſatisfy our creditors.

SHACKELFORD & LUPTAN.

George-Town, January 27th, 1769.

A NEW EDITION of all the WORKS of the celebrated JOHN WILKES, Eſq; is now publiſhing by Mr. JAMES RIVINGTON, Bookſeller, in New York, in 3 Vols. Octavo, at the low Price of *Two Dollars* and *a Quarter* the Sett. ☞ *The Paper manufactured, and all the Printing performed, in America.* ☜ Subſcriptions taken in at the Printing-Office in *Broad-ſtreet*.

JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA and NORTHWARD RUM, by the hogſhead;—ſuperfine FLOUR;—BAR IRON;—beſt double BEER;—ſhip, water, and butter BREAD, to be ſold by DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

N. B. A CONSIGNMENT of IRISH and BRITISH LINENS, from 1/3 to 3/6 ſterling per yard, will be ſold at *EIGHT* and an *HALF* or *One*, CASH.

I AM informed of a bay trotting GELDING, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead branded on the mounting buttock Th S, the Th in one. The owner may prove his or her property before

Goſoo Creek, January 27th, 1769. HENRY SMITH.

Charles-Town, March 1ſt, 1769.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general aſſembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen ſhillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen ſhillings*, (being both uſed by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves muſt weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	13	0	White,	2	11	0
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	4	0	8
Houſhold,	3	10	0	Houſhold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice. BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, of the Province aforeſaid, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon Meſne Proceſs, at the Suit of James Mc Clenachan, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid James McClenachan, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, January 3d, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN GEORGE RIPPLEY, of the Province aforeſaid, who is in Cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, by Virtue of Two Writs of Capias ad Reſpondendum, One at the Suit of Iſaac Leſeſne, and the other at the Suit of Thomas Shirley, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid Iſaac Leſeſne and Thomas Shirley, and all others to whom the ſaid Petitioner is any wiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have Notice, to appear at the uſual Place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid Petitioner ſhould not have the Prayer of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, January 3d, 1769.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.